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*Signatures to the Petition of Protestants in favour of Catholic emancipation, obtained at Ballyclare.*

Futt Marshal, Presbyterian Minister	John Girvin	Wm. M'Camond, Carnlea
John Dundee	Wm. Wilson	James Agnew, Surgeon,
James Cunningham, Surgeon	Alexander Boyd	Wm. Patton, Ballyeaston
John Murdoch	Robt. Fulton	Hugh Kirkwood, do.
John Archibold	Samuel Hunter	Thos Shannon, Do.
Matthew Smyth	Richard Bell	— Hay
James Percy	John Marshal, Presbyterian Minister	John Graham, do.
Bryan M'Claverty	James Wm. Agnew, Surgeon	Francis Montgomery, Surgeon, do.

*At Dungannon a List of the Signatures was not kept. The following among others, signed.*

Thos. Knox Hanyngton, J. P. Dungannon	John Shaw, Dree-Hill	Joseph Williams, Grange
	Jonathan Pike, Derry-vale	

#### PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

##### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD.

THE thirty-eighth anniversary dinner of this truly noble and philanthropic institution, was held on Monday, at the city of London Tavern; William Garrow, Esq. in the chair, supported by a very numerous assemblage of its friends; and seldom have the talents of this distinguished ornaments of the English bar been more happily elicited, than on this occasion, when advocating the cause of those rescued from the jaws of death, by its exertions. After enforcing the necessity of individual support, and claiming the patronage of the higher classes, Mr. Garrow particularly noticed, among others, two cases of suspended animation:—one, of an only child, saved by the persevering efforts of Mr. Gretton jun., of Vauxhall: the other of a poor labourer, found apparently dead, from hunger and fatigue, under a haystack, by Mr. Cooke, of Plaistow. The procession of the persons recovered by the Society's means, during the past year, including several interesting children, afforded a scene of the purest delight to the company; after which, fifteen medals were presented to different gentlemen, who had been the fortunate instruments of preserving the lives of their fellow-citizens. The Treasurer's report was then read, and several hundred pounds were contributed towards the funds of the Society. The Anniversary Sermon was preached on Sunday, at St. Andrew's Hol-

born, by the Rev. David William Garrow, who was requested by the Meeting, to permit the same to be printed.

The following account of the manner in which the verdict in Dr. Sheridan's case was made up, is extracted from an account of the trial published in Dublin. The circumstances have not been generally known in this part of the country, and more praise has been given to the jury, *in bulk*, than they were justly entitled to.

It is now well understood that considerable differences of opinion prevailed amongst the jury.—Report states that four were of opinion, that they could not find a Verdict of Guilty, on the charges contained in the Indictment, unless upon proof, *that the Delegation given in Evidence, had been for general purposes, or under the pretence of petitioning*; and no evidence having been given to this effect, they conceived that the case had not been proved. Four others were of opinion, that it had not become necessary to consider whether the Delegation had been for general purposes or under pretence of Petitioning, because they conceived that even the *fact of delegation* had not been made out by sufficient evidence. The remaining four were inclined to follow implicitly the opinion of the Court, and to consider that the question for them, was merely *the fact of delegation*, (the Court having stated that in their opinion this constituted the offence intended by the law.)

and they were inclined to think that this fact had been proved. However doubts having been raised upon it, they were at length brought over to the opinion of those who conceived that it had not been proved, but they stipulated with the others, that they should be permitted to state to the Court, that they agreed to the Verdict in consequence of the "insufficiency of the

Evidence." This was readily assented to, it being, in fact, to state nothing more than what the verdict *itself* would have imported; for all verdicts of acquittal, except where they are in consequence of mere flaws in the pleading, must be in consequence of a supposed insufficiency of Evidence.

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#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*From April 20, to May 20, 1812.*

The weather since last report has generally been favourable for sowing the last of the spring corn, but the continuance of easterly winds, has checked vegetation, and occasioned a want of the usual supply of grass for cattle, until the late favourable rains have produced an alteration.

The wheat crops seem healthy, and the late sown oats and barley have a good appearance for the time.

The early sown flax looks well, but a great proportion of that crop has been sown rather too late, owing, as is believed, to the high price of provisions, and the dullness of the linen trade, which occasions so great a scarcity of money as prevented many of the lower class from procuring seed in time.

There is still a good deal of the Potatoe planting unfinished, the high price of that necessary root, has rendered it difficult for many of the same description of people to obtain seed. Some of the early planted crops have suffered by the extreme cold and wetness of the season. The writer of this report has seen several of them examined where the plants were not coming up in the usual time, and the sets were found to be almost entirely destroyed by a small species of white snail.

Provisions lately appeared to drop in price a little, but have since got up again. Oatmeal sold this week as high as 38 shillings per Cwt. of 120lb. in some markets, and Potatoes from 9d. to 10d. and in some places at 11d. per stone.

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#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

To consummate the multiplied distresses in the situation of these islands arising from the war, of which many are still so fond, but which presses so heavily both in its military and commercial bearings, the United States of America have laid an embargo for 90 days on their shipping. This measure may be considered as preparatory to a war, unless in the meantime, contrary to probability, a line of conciliation is adopted by our government. The Americans, as usual, are severely censured for this step in which to the impartial, they do not appear to have exceeded the bounds of self-defence, but Britain who seems to consider other nations, only as they may be subservient to her views of policy, generally distorted and interested, complains of any strong measure in opposition to her plan of attack on neutral rights, and like a quarrelsome man, having given the cause of provocation, haughtily resents the ill effects of the policy adopted.

The effects of the embargo will be severely felt with regard to provisions, of which so scanty a supply remains. In Ireland and Scotland there is probably more than enough for the use of their inhabitants, but England is essentially deficient, and the drain for the armies on the peninsula is great. Part of these supplies was furnished by very large importations into Lisbon and Cadiz from America, but they being now cut off, the demand from our stocks will be great, and unless supplies from the Baltic should arrive, which if war should break out in the north of Europe cannot be expected, Ireland remains the only granary from which provisions for the armies in Spain and Portugal can be drawn. Such a state cannot be estimated without serious alarm, by those who know that if we have little to spare from our own consumption, the redundancy is very